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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5720954 A
TITLE: Monoclonal antibodies directed to the HER2 receptor

US Patent No. (1):
5720954

Detailed Description Text (22):
The cytotoxic factor, such as TNF-.alpha., exerts its cytostatic (cell growth suppressive) and cytotoxic (cell destructive) effect. Examples of useful cytotoxic factors are TNF-.alpha., TNF-.beta., IL-1, INF-.gamma. and IL-2, and chemotherapeutic drugs such as 5FU, vinblastine, actinomycin D, etoposide, cisplatin, methotrexate, and doxorubicin. Cytotoxic factors can be administered alone or in combination. In a still further embodiment of the invention, the patient is treated with antibodies which inhibit receptor function, and with autologous transfer therapy, e.g. LAK or TIL cells.

Detailed Description Text (26):
In another embodiment of the subject invention, one or more additional cytokines and/or cytotoxic factors are administered with TNF-.alpha., egs. interferons, interleukins, and chemotherapeutic drugs.

Detailed Description Text (61):
There is evidence that complement activation in vivo leads to a variety of biological effects, including the induction of an inflammatory response and the activation of macrophages (Uananue and Benecerraf, Textbook of Immunology, 2nd Edition, Williams & Wilkins, p. 218 (1984)). Tumor cells are more sensitive to a cytolytic effect of activated macrophages than are normal cells, Fidler and Poste, Springer Semin. Immunopathol. 5, 161 (1982). The increased vasodilation accompanying inflammation may increase the ability of various anti-cancer agents, such as chemotherapeutic drugs, radiolabelled antibodies, etc., to localize in tumors. Therefore, antigen-antibody combinations of the type specified by this invention can be used therapeutically in many ways and may circumvent many of the problems normally caused by the heterogeneity of tumor cell populations. Additionally, purified antigens (Hakomori, Ann. Rev. Immunol. 2, 103 (1984)) or anti-idiotypic antibodies (Nepom et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 81, 2864 (1985); Koprowski et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 81, 216 (1984)) relating to such antigens could be used to induce an active immune response in human cancer patients. Such a response includes the formation of antibodies capable of activating human complement and mediating ADCC and by such mechanisms cause tumor destruction.

CLAIMS:

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the cytotoxic factor is a chemotherapeutic drug.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the chemotherapeutic drug is selected from the group consisting of 5FU, Vinblastine, Actinomycin D, Etoposide, Cisplatin, Methotrexate and Doxorubicin.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the chemotherapeutic drug is Cisplatin.

7. The method of claim 5 wherein the chemotherapeutic drug is Doxorubicin.

32. The composition of claim 30 wherein said cytotoxic factor is a chemotherapeutic drug.

33. The composition of claim 32 wherein the chemotherapeutic drug is selected from the group consisting of 5FU, Vinblastine, Actinomycin D, Etoposide, Cisplatin, Methotrexate and Doxorubicin.